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NOVOSIBIRSK

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Novosibirsk is one of the newest cities of the Soviet Union. Within a short period, large-scale construction has been done in this city. At present Novosibirsk is a center of heavy industry. It has plants of the machine-building, metalworking, cotton, and food industries. During the war, the industry of Novosibirsk increased ten times.

Industrial plants surround Novosibirsk from the west and east. New plants are being built according to the postwar Five-Year Plan. One of the most important construction projects is the first Siberian automobile plant. Construction of the machine-tool building plant is being completed and new textile plants are under construction. A trolleybus line is being built.

Novosibirsk is in an exceptionally favorable geographic location, being situated at the junction of important railroad lines and rivers which connect European SSR with the Far East and Pacific Ocean, and the southern regions with the Arctic Ocean. It was therefore predestined to become the military arsenal of Siberia. Another favorable factor in the development of the city was its location at the edge of the Barabinskaya and Kulundinskaya steppes, which provide agricultural products and raw materials, and the Altay Plateau, which is rich in deposits of coal, iron ore, and other mineral resources.

At present Novosibirsk is one of the largest cities of the Soviet Union. It covers an area of 36,822 hectares and comes next in size after Moscow and Leningrad.

The city is divided into eight administrative rayons, each of which has a population ranging between 30,000 and 170,000, depending on the size of the rayon. By population, Novosibirsk is the fourth largest city in the RSFSR. The main portion of the population consists of industrial workers, technical workers, and scientific intelligentsia.

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The main industrial enterprises of the city are concentrated on the left bank of the Ob' River, called Kirovskiy Rayon, which is not closely connected with the right river-bank area and forms an independent industrial settlement.

Krasnyy prospekt, which runs from north to south on the right bank of the Ob' River, is the main thoroughfare of Novosibirsk. It passes through the center of the city and connects the distant northern and southern districts. The most monumental buildings are found on Krasnyy prospekt between Ploshchad' Oblispolkoma (Square of the Oblast Executive Committee) and the railroad line. Krasnyy prospekt is a wide, asphalted street with two-way traffic and a parkway extending for several kilometers. It is the main street along which paraders march to the ploshchad' imeni Stalina on holidays.

The left bank -- Kirovskiy Rayon -- is not yet connected with the right-bank area. According to the general construction plan for Novosibirsk, they will soon be connected by a bridge from Suzunskaya ulitsa to the main street of Kirovskiy Rayon, Tramvaynaya ulitsa.

Ploshchad' imeni Stalina in the center of the city, at the intersection of two main thoroughfares, Krasnyy prospekt and prospekt imeni Stalina, is the largest square in the city. There are a number of large buildings surrounding this square, including the Central Hotel, the State Bank, the Planning Institute, the building of the Oblast Consumers' Union, and the City Soviet.

The huge railroad station accommodates thousands of passengers traveling on the Transsiberian Railroad, the *Turksib* Railroad, and railroad lines of the Kuzbass. ✓

The Novosibirsk Opera Theater is one of the largest in the USSR. It occupies an area of 11,500 square meters and has a 245,000-cubic-meter capacity. The auditorium seats 2,000 people. The theater faces the ploshchad' imeni Stalina. The silhouette of the theater with its huge silver cupola dominates the architecture of the entire city.

A great deal of construction has been done on the central thoroughfares of the city: ulitsa Sovetskaya, ulitsa Michurina, ulitsa Uritskogo, and Krasnyy prospekt. The new building of the Siberian Military Okrug is on ulitsa Michurina. The most impressive in this group of new buildings is the apartment house of the Siberian Military Okrug on Krasnyy prospekt.

During the war, many construction projects were left unfinished, including buildings of the Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, the Administration of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and others.

Postwar construction plans include the building of scientific institutes of the West Siberian Affiliate, Academy of Sciences USSR.

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